

Kentucky

Gazette.

TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF]

NEW SERIES, NO. 33. VOL. 3.

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BY JOHN BRADFORD.

TERMS.
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LEXINGTON.

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 18, 1826.

[BY REQUEST.]

DECLARATION.
1. WHEN in the course of Divine Providence it becomes necessary for an individual, or body of people to dissolve the Ecclesiastic bands which connected them with each other, and to assume that separate and equal station to which the Bible, the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, it is but reasonable, and a decent respect for the opinions of mankind, require, that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

2. We believe it a fact too well established by the history of the Church in early times, to be now denied, that the different Churches, or Congregations of Worshipping Christians, had the right, and did exercise that right, of choosing their own Pastors or Preachers, to minister the Word of Life unto them, as well as to superintend in conjunction with the people of their charge, the administration of Discipline among them, agreeable to the forms prescribed in the Word of God.

3. That this right was not called in question, until the unfortunate connection of the Civil, with the Ecclesiastical power.

4. That the power to appoint any Preacher to a Station, Circuit or Congregation, there to exercise the functions of his office, against the will or wish of the people of that Station, Circuit or Congregation is incompatible with the rights of the people, and an exercise of arbitrary power, not sanctioned by the Word of God, and inconsistent with the principles of Christianity.

5. That the government of every Church, & the administration of the government ought to be founded on such principles, and its administration confined into the hands of such men as would best secure the peace, and harmony of the Church, protect the rights of its individual members, promote piety towards God, and love and confidence in each other.

6. That whenever any form of Government becomes destructive of those ends, it is the right of the people affected thereby, to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new form of Government, taking care to lay its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such manner, as to them shall seem most likely to promote the advancement of the Redeemer's Kingdom, and effect their own safety and happiness.

7. Prudence indeed, will dictate, that governments long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes, and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves, by abolishing the forms to which they have been long accustomed.

8. But when a long train of evils and abuses, evincing invariably the same inattention to the rights, privileges, and happiness of very large majority of the Ministry, as well as members of the Church,—When a power is assumed and retained whereby the administrators, under its present form, may not only alter or change the Government, but also do away or change our articles of Religion and that independently of the voice or consent of the Church at large. We think we are justifiable in departing from a Government, so fraught with danger to the vital cause of religion, and inconsistent with the practice of Primitive Christianity.

To prove this, we submit the following facts to an enlightened Public.

1. The Legislative, Judicial, and Executive powers, being assumed and exercised by any one man, or body of men, constitutes the essence of Despotism.

2. Those powers are all assumed and exercised by the Bishops and Itinerant Ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is therefore (in the opinion of this Convention) Despotism.

3. That the Methodist Episcopal Church have not derived Episcopacy, or power, by regular succession (could a regular succession be proved by any Church) but have (in the opinion of this Convention) surreptitiously, and against all regular order assumed the same.

4. The Government of the Methodist Episcopal Church, not being in accordance with the civil institutions of our free and happy country, should its influence become universal, would (in the opinion of this convention) in time endanger our Republican form of Government.

5. Having failed in every attempt to obtain a reform, in which our religion, as well as civil rights would be better secured. We the delegates from the different successions, from the said Methodist Episcopal Church, having assembled ourselves in the city of New-York, in Convention, appealing to the great head of the Church, for the purity of our motives, and the sincerity of our hearts and intentions, and imploring Divine aid and assistance, do O R D A I N and E S T A B L I S H the following as the CONSTITUTION of our CHURCH to be known by the name of the METHODIST SOCIETY.

CONSTITUTION OF THE METHODIST SOCIETY.

ARTICLE 1.—This convention being delegated by the several societies who have seceded from the Methodist Episcopal Church, do therefore in the NAME and by the AUTHORITY of the members composing these societies, O R D A I N, D E T E R M I N E and D E C L A R E, that the Legislative power hereafter to be exercised by the aforesaid Methodist Society, shall be vested in an equal representation composed of the Ministers and Members belonging to said Methodist Society, to be appointed in the manner hereinafter directed, who when met together in General Convention, shall form the legislative department for the said Methodist Society and shall be called and known by the

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, humbling at his back."

LEXINGTON, (KY.) FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 18, 1826.

[PER ANNUM, SPECIE, IN ADVANCE.]

WHOLE VOLUME, XL.

PORTRER'S INN.

R. W. PORTER,

PAKES the liberty of informing the public that he has removed to LEXINGTON and has opened a House of Entertainment at the stand formerly occupied by S. WICKLIFFE Esq.—The house has been handsomely repaired and is not inferior to any for accommodation in the Western Country.

A new Stable will soon be erected and will be provided with every thing necessary. He hopes his attention to the business to deserve the patronage of the Public.

Lexington Ky. April 21, 1826—16—6m

LOUISVILLE

H E A L T H L O T T E R Y,

CLASS NO. 4.

AMOUNT OF PRIZES,

21,370 DOLLARS.

JAMES M. PIKE, Agent.

THE drawing of this class will positively commence in July next. The scheme unusually liberal, as the number of Prizes and Blanks are **NEARLY EQUAL;** and when taken into consideration the object for which the proceeds of this Lottery are to be appropriated and the fact, that the work is about to a eminence, it really DEMANDS the patronage of every citizen who feels in the least interested for the health, prosperity and general welfare of the country. The Agt therefore most ardently hopes to receive such **generous encouragement**, as will enable the State Commissioners to prosecute their work successfully, and complete it speedily.

He is perfectly satisfied, that money sufficient can be raised in this way, to accomplish the task of DRAINING THE PONDS, if a rural community will reflect seriously upon the importance of the undertaking, and act accordingly to the extent of their reflections—presuming that none can be found among the citizens of Jefferson who are not desirous of promoting the welfare of its inhabitants. Strongly impressed with these views, he unhesitatingly presents to the public the following

SCHEME :

1 PRIZE OF \$2,000 is	2,000 DOLLS.
1 do 1,000 is	1,000 DOLLS.
4 do 500 is	2,000 DOLLS.
30 do 100 is	3,000 DOLLS.
40 do 50 is	2,000 DOLLS.
50 do 20 is	1,000 DOLLS.
100 do 10 is	1,000 DOLLS.
174 do 5 is	9,370 DOLLS.

2,100 Prizes, amounting to 21,370 DOLLS.

4,450 Tickets, making only about

ONE BLINK TO A PRIZE !!!

PRICE OF TICKETS:

Actual sale of Ten or upwards, 4 Dollars 75 Cents each; for a single Ticket 5 Dollars, for half Tickets 2 Dollars 50 Cents, for quartet Ticket 1 Dollar 25 Cents.

Choice Merino Wool

A quantity of clean washed Merino Wool Castle at the Steam Wool Carding Factory of David A. Sayre on Water street Lexington.

JAMES TROTTER.

June 16, 1826—24—41.

CASTINGS, FOUNDRY, AND

Grocery Store.



Joseph Bruen,

MAIN STREET,

HAS just received the following GOODS, viz: SHOES FOR CHILDREN, pegged and not pegged;

From Philadelphia, a complete assortment of

GARDEN SEEDS

—ALSO,—

GROCERIES.

TEA, RICE, MUSTARD, COFFEE, PEPPER, INDIGO, SUGAR, ALSPICE, STARCH, CHOCOLATE, HONEY, CHEESE, RAISINS, CINNAMON, SOAP, SALTS, CANDLES,

Spanish and Common CIGARS, TOBACCO, Spermaceti OIL for LAMPS, London Madeira, 10 Bottles, Sherry Wine, Domestic Wine, Cherry Brandy, two kinds, French Brandy, RUM, Old Peach Brandy, Old Whisky, Cordials, in bottles & by the gallon.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

LIQUID BLACKING, In boxes, do

RAZOR PASTE.

N. B. For the convenience of many, he keep Coffee ready roasted (in the Patent Cylinder) also, best Pepper and Spice, ready ground. He hopes that the Coffee thus burnt will prove excellent, and far superior to any other, by those who will try it.

There will be a separate list of the Garden Seeds, JOSEPH BRUEN.

Lexington, Nov. 28, 1825.—43—1f

Morocco Manufactory.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above business in Lexington on Main Street; and from a long experience in one of the principal cities in Europe, and the United States also, flatters himself he will

produce articles in his line equal to any in the Union suitable for Shoe Makers, Hatters, Coach Makers, Saddlers and Book Binders which he will sell twenty per cent less than imported skins.

This he hopes will induce the consumers in the Western Country to give a preference to their manufacture.

N. B. A constant supply of hatters WOOL on hand.

PATRICK GEOHEGAN.

January 13th, 1825—2—1f

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the

firm of Foster & Varnum is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment to H. Foster who is authorized to settle the same. All persons having claims will present them for settlement.

HUGH FOSTER Lexington, May 1, 1825—18—1f. JOHN VARNUM.

HUGH FOSTER continues business as usual in his old & and has on hand for sale some of Austria's best CLOTHS and CASSIMERES low for cash.

Lancasterian Seminary.



THE next Session will commence

on Monday 10th inst. those branches usually taught in English Academies will be taught in this institution.

WILLIAM DICKINSON Prinl.

July 3d, 1826—27—1f

J: WINN,

HAS just received by the Steam boats S. WASHINGTON and GENERAL WAYNE, from New Orleans, a large supply of

GROCERIES;

Among which are the following viz.

50 Pounds and 40 barrels, superior brown sugar,

20 Barrels Molasses—10 d' and 1 jump Sugar,

40 Barrels No 2 and 3 Portsmouth Tobacco,

5000 lbs best green Havana Coffee,

Guipowder, Imperial and Young Hyson Teas,

Indigo, Copera, Rosin, Almonds, Cloves, Cassia,

Pimento, Nutmegs and Pepper,

Best No 1 Chicharote,

A few casks best Cognac Brandy,

Table salt and nails in kegs,

Quinceware by the crate,

All of which are offered at reduced prices whole

sale or retail next door to the Post Office, Main street Lexington.

May, 19, 1826—20—1f

A. W. COTTEN,

COMMISSION AGENT,

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS TERRITORY.

REFER TO

THOS SMITH & Co., New York.

RICHARD B. BARKER, Pittsburgh, Penn.

ROBERT M. DAWSON, Weisburgh, Va.

JOHN & THOMAS SIMPSON, Florence, Ala.

ROBERT LAWRENCE & Co., Memphis, Tenn.

BENJ. F. WEST & G. H. MALONE, N. Orleans

KIRKMAN & ERWIN, & H. ERWIN, Nashville, Tenn.

M. ANDREWS, Steubenville, Ohio

D. MILLER & Co. Mouth of White River, A. T.

JOHN M'LAIR & JOS. HENDERSON, Little Rock, Ark.

Little Rock, May 2, 1826—22—5m.

May, 19, 1826—20—1f

A. W. COTTEN,

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ROBERT LAWREN



FROM THE AMERICAN WATCHMAN.

The following account of the Wheat Moth was first published, many years ago, in Philadelphia, in pamphlet form, and is republished in the Watchman at the request of a subscriber, with the hope that it may prove useful and interesting to our agricultural friends.

Account of the Wheat Moth or Virginia Fly, as it appeared in France, in the year 1775; and which devoured the grain in the crop of Lower Dauphin, Philadelphia County, in the harvest of 1802, 1803 and 1804.

The inhabitants of a considerable part of the province of Angoumois, in France, had, for a period of 30 years, sustained an immense loss by the ravages of this insect. It appeared at first only in a few hamlets, but soon made so rapid a progress as to spread to the lands of upwards of two hundred parishes. In the year 1755, Messrs. Duhamel and Tillet, were deputy by the academy of sciences at Paris, of which they were members, to inquire into the nature of this insect, and the means of preventing and curing the dreadful calamity occasioned thereby. The description given of it by these gentlemen is so minute and particular as to leave no room for doubt of its being the same we have in America. It resembles the moth which preys upon woolen cloths, and is of the class of four-winged phalerae or night butterflies. In this state, however, they do not take any food, nor do they destroy the grain during that time, for they have not organs capable of doing it even the least injury. Their only function then is to propagate their species. They couple in the manner of the silk-worm butterfly, and as soon as the female is impregnated she lays her eggs in great numbers, in heaps of 60, 80 or 90 together. They are accompanied with a viscid matter which makes them stick to the places where they are laid, and this cohesion soon becomes very strong. They are so extremely small that none of them would drop through a hole made in a bit of paper with the point of the finest needle. The female butterflies which are upon the ears of grain in a field, endeavour to place themselves in such a manner as to lay their eggs close to the joining of the grain to the stalk. In six or seven days each of them produces a caterpillar, in appearance like a bit of hair about the twentieth part of an inch long, at first reddish, but afterwards almost white. As soon as the caterpillars are hatched they set about making their way into the grain in order to feed upon it. If the eggs have been laid in the granary, after harvest, and upon the grains themselves, they generally creep into the furrow of the wheat, and there weave a slight web. They then tear a hole in the skin, or rind, range round them the particles of bran thus separated, and wriggle themselves into the mealy substance which is to be their food. The hole through which the caterpillar entered can then no longer be perceived but by a little heap of bran which lies upon it, and which may easily escape the notice of those who have not observed it before, but when once known is easily distinguished. When the eggs are hatched upon the ears in the field, the young caterpillars soon find means to glide in between the chaff and the grain, and in that situation they pierce the latter, as was said before, generally in the fortior, but sometimes at the pointed end, which is a little hairy. As the husks of the barley are harder and stick much closer to the grain than those of wheat, it is almost always at the point that these caterpillars enter, by means of a small opening perceptible in that part. Notwithstanding the industry of this insect it seems highly probable that the young ones meet with great difficulties in their attempts to get into the grain, since very many of them die before they can effect a lodgment in the mealy substance. But considering the vast fecundity of the females it is hardly possible to save a single grain of any kind. The people of Angoumois were strongly of opinion that the mischief occasioned by this insect was peculiar to the grain of their country, and that what was brought to them from other places always escaped unharmed. To clear up this point, Messrs. Duhamel and Tillet, put into different glasses, wheat of the growth of other provinces, and, with grain in each glass, some of these butterflies actually coupled. They soon saw the female lay her eggs upon these grains, and afterwards the caterpillars hatch and make their way into them. Their further observations proved that the principal cause of the spreading of this evil is, that the insect itself which multiplies exceedingly, is conveyed to other parts with the grain in which it is enclosed. Whenever a grain was opened in which the caterpillar was not fully grown, a deal of flour yet remained; but when fully grown, nothing was left in the skin or brans destitute of flour as not even to discolour clear water. Hogs would not touch these balls when given to them mixed. The length of the caterpillar when full grown is very little more than the twelfth part of an inch, and its thickness is at most equal to half the circumference of the grain that contains it. Its body is smooth and entirely white, it is thickest towards the head in which one may perceive its mouth, two large eyes and two kinds of hairs; the head is a little brownish than the rest of the body. It has sixteen legs, of which the eight intermediate and membranous are only small prominences so minute as not to be distinguished even with the help of a microscope unless the insect be laid upon its side.

The caterpillar exactly enclosed in its grain, before it is changed into an aurelia makes therein a small trap door which remains shut. The butterfly being entirely formed in the aurelia, breaks the skin of it at the end, opens with its head this little trap, and comes out at the hole which was covered and shut by it. As soon as the butterflies are out of the grains which contained them, they couple and the females lay their eggs in the manner before related. This insect, like all others of the same species, remains a longer or shorter time in its different states according to the temperature of the air. It will continue three weeks in the state of an aurelia if put into an icehouse, and the butterfly does not in that case come out till after it has been removed into a much warmer air. The coming out of the butterflies is generally denoted by a great heat in the horns of grain or in the sheaves around as it is laid up in one or the other. These certainly accelerates the hatching of the insects, for prodigious multitudes of butterflies issued out of the heated grain in a few days after the tempest has taken place. When the harvest is cut, and warm rains fall at that time, this heat comes on very soon, and then these insects make an extremely rapid progress. A hot and dry season which lards the grain may defer the evil and perhaps lessen it a little, but this is all. These caterpillars enclosed in their husks and sheltered in barns and granaries are screened from the vicissitudes of the air, and when circumstances are favourable, again make their appearance. At harvest time butterflies were seen to come out of some grains which were already empty and entirely consumed before they were reaped. Probably these first butterflies couple and lay their eggs upon the other unreaped ears, and part of these eggs are destroyed by the

action of the frost when the grain is threshed and cleaned soon after its being cut; but as the caterpillars are hatched very speedily in hot weather, and many of them enter into the grain that is reaped and stored, so soon as it is threshed, and consequently light soil, will not at all infect, to sufficient to prevent the exit for adult wife. To this cause the writer attributes the damage less serious to a crop of wheat, the seed of which had been sown far off a distance, and was perfectly ripe from the day when the frost was not, and was sown in the open field. Hatching will be put in the ensuing spring to the kiln drying of the grain, the ears on hand, to the rolling of that which is coming up, and the plucking of the stem barley, we may hope to put a stop to the distressing calamity, or at least to prevent its spread, but let it be remembered, that the remedy in order to be effective must be universal.

Lover Dublin, Feb., 1805.

VARIETY

FRANC MANNERS.

The last letter published from the senior Editor of the New York Statesman bears date "Paris, January 20." It gives a sketch of some of the French institutions and amusements. In the following extract, our readers will find an account of the manner in which our Minister lives in Paris, and also of the forms and ceremonies of a French visit.

"From the American Minister and his family, we received a liberal share of their characteristic hospitality, urbanity and kindness, manifested on all occasions to citizens of the United States.—With a palace for his residence, at a time at his command, and a lady for his partner, whose accomplishments peculiarly qualify her for the sphere of social and fashionable life, our Ambassador is enabled to show those attentions to us as countrymen, as well as to the extensive circle of his friends abroad, which some of his predecessors could either afford or had not the disposition to manifest. His expenses probably exceed twice the amount of his salary. He lives in one of the most splendid houses in Paris, the rent of which is something like \$1000 a year. It was formerly occupied by the Danish Minister. Its entrance is by a spacious court, & on the other side is a beautiful garden, with a promenade planted with ornamental trees, containing an acre or six or eight acres.

"The suite of apartments are not surpassed either in extent or elegance of furniture, by the chamber of the king himself, and the style of his table exceeds in taste, as well as in splendor, any thing of the kind which has fallen within the sphere of my observation.—Plate of the richest descriptions, brilliant chandeliers, and pyramids of flowers, almost make the guest forget that he is at the festive board of a plain, substantial citizen of the United States, who is ultra republican in his sentiments, and devotedly attached to the institutions of his country. I do not myself lay much stress upon this display of style, but at a French Court, where every thing is done for show, it is a sinecure degree rendered necessary, and procures a greater weight of influence than would the philosophy of a Franklin, the elaborate scholarship of an Adams, or the financial talents of a Gallatin. Both the minister and his lady have been familiar with the language, manners and customs of France, for many years; and my opinion now is the same as it was publicly expressed at the time the appointment was made, that the embassy could not possibly be better filled."

"As I have had an opportunity of witnessing a perfect specimen of Persian style and fashion, it may be pardonable so far to violate the privacy of the social circle, as to dwell for a moment on the etiquette of a dinner. The hour of dining is about 6 o'clock. All the guests enter the drawing-room wearing their hats and gloves. During the greater part of our visit, black has been necessary, as a badge of mourning for the Emperor Alexander. At the door of the apartment, the name of each person is announced by the servant, and he receives no other introduction to any of the company. In going to the table there is no formal同盟 of places—no sit thou here and sit thou there—but each one must look out for himself, and for the lady of his charge. The French, although fond of good living, make a business instead of a pleasure of eating, and the great object is to get through as soon as possible. An hour and a half is the longest time occupied in a fashionable dinner, during which the guests tastes, perhaps, of thirty different kinds of food, and as many varieties of wine. A succession of dishes is constantly circulated by a train of waiters, and each person, even the ladies, help themselves to what is presented ready carved at their side. Another train of servants bear round all sorts of wine, naming them as they pass. There is no drinking of healths—no loud talk across the table—and none of that noisy festivity observable at an English or American dinner. Each guest converses in a low tone of voice, to the persons who happen to sit next to him. A Parisian would think it extremely rude to attract the attention of the table, or to disturb the almost whispering quietness of others. Ladies and gentlemen retire to the drawing-room at the same time, where coffee is served up, and in the course of the evening, a dish of tea sometimes follows. No refreshments are subsequently sent round, as with us; and I have passed five or six hours in fashionable French circles, without either eating or drinking."

"At one of these splendid entertainments, accidentally placed me by the side of a beautiful and accomplished young lady, who fluently converses in three or four different languages. The present king once paid her the compliment of saying to a third person that she was the handsomest lady in a large and fashionable circle; and I saw no reason, in this instance, for doubting the taste of his master. With the utmost frankness, she related to me the incidents of her own life and family, which would form a fine subject for a novel. She has three brothers, and has travelled the waste of the Atlantic, and with many adventures both by sea and land. Her grandmother was a maid of honor to Louis XVI, and her mother, after losing two brothers by the Guillotine, at the turbulent period of the revolution, narrowly escaped herself, by being snatched on board of a ship, and sailing for America, where she married into one of the first families of the Southern States. Her husband was soon after sent on a diplomatic mission to South America, of which this young lady is a native, the glow of her cheek having been kindled by fervid suns and fanatical breezes of the tropics. But I am taking a greater liberty than any thing but a narrative of the romantic story by another person would justify."

"By being obliged to leave town on excursion to the environs of Paris, it was my misfortune to lose an opportunity of seeing all the first circle of Paris, together at a ministerial 'soiree'." The party consisted of upwards of one thousand persons, including diplomatic functionaries, military and naval officers of distinction, men of science and literature, eminent, together with a large share of the beauty, taste, and fashion of the metropolis. There was another invitation to a similar party on my hands; but only three weeks have yet elapsed since it was received, and before the fourth expires, the noblest circle of Paris will be left far behind. A person might cross the Atlantic with the utmost ease in the manner that Mr. Ward (Iph) went to dinner, between the time the cards of invitation are issued and the date."

"An eminent coach proprietor in England has offered the Liverpool and Manchester Railway Committee, twenty thousand pounds per annum for the liberty of conveying passengers between the two towns. The Roller may however be of service to prevent the

fire in this way out of the ground. The present system seems to exist in the spring barley, which having been kept under cover during winter and spring, is soon in fresh ploughed, and consequently light soil, will not at all infect, to prevent the exit for adult wife. To this cause the writer attributes the damage less serious to a crop of wheat, the seed of which had been sown far off a distance, and was perfectly ripe from the day when the frost was not, and was sown in the open field. Hatching will be put in the ensuing spring to the kiln drying of the grain, the ears on hand, to the rolling of that which is coming up, and the plucking of the stem barley, we may hope to put a stop to the distressing calamity, or at least to prevent its spread, but let it be remembered, that the remedy in order to be effective must be universal."

A new article which the name of the *French Gazette* has given, has been invented by A. Auger, of Paris, which is said to afford an extraordinary facility in executing not only all that has hitherto been done by engraving and lithography, but also the effects of the pen and brush, which neither the glass nor the dragon has been able to accomplish.

Luther Martin, Esq. of Maryland, who enjoyed, for a long series of years, the highest reputation as a Lawyer and formerly occupied the post of Attorney General of that State, died on Friday evening, at New York, in the 72d year of his age.

Duel.—Col. Simpkins, the law-partner of Mr. W'Dell, has been dangerously wounded in a duel with Col. Blaine, in South Carolina. The accounts state that he is not expected to recover.

Noble Act.—At the Jubilee Celebration at New London, Conn. a motion was made and carried unanimously, that the *U.S. Company* present make a general God Delivery of Debtors! The Sheriff was ordered by authority to open the doors and bring in his bill. A committee was appointed to see a general clearing out, and the Debtors were taken by the hand, and invited to participate with the company in the enjoyment of a generous glass of wine. *Hail Colonial happy land!*

A CROLIC—DEARLY PAID FOR.

Little Rock, (Arkansas) June 27.—On Monday, last week, five persons on the country—a father, his three sons, son in law—came into town for the purpose of taking a *frise*.—After getting *comfortably drunk*, they became exceedingly noisy and quarrelsome, showing a disposition to *fight, knock down, and drag out*, all who came in their way, or attempted to oppose them. They carried on in this manner for some time; when Mr. Binneback, the town constable, found it necessary to stop their sport, by apprehending and taking the whole party before Mr. Justice Bradford, where they were very properly fined—two of them in the sum of 10 dollars each. One of the former, for using highly insulting and disrespectful language to the magistrate, while sitting as such, had three several fines, of twenty dollars each, imposed on him.

The trial being over, and the parties not finding it convenient to raise the *needful* to pay their fines, were ordered to be taken to jail.—Not relishing the order, they refused to submit to it, and set the constable, it is said, taught manfully, but were soon vanquished by the superior manœuvres and manors of their opponents. One of them, armed with a dirk in each hand, while in the act of attempting to stab the constable and one of his assistants, received the contents of a pistol, loaded with shot, in his face, severely, though not dangerously wounded; and two others were severely beaten with clubs, one of whom it was feared, for the first two or three days would not recover.

The fracas having ended the scene closed by closing the door of the jail on four of the vanquished combatants—the one who was shot not being in a situation to bear them company—where they remained until the next day, when they were liberated, on paying into the county treasury the sum of 95 dollars, the amount of the several fines, together with 12 or 15 dollars costs.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 28.

MRI. JEFFERSON'S MEMOIR.

We understand that Mr. Jefferson has left behind him a *Memoir* of a part of his own Life and Times; he commenced its composition in the 77th year of his age (1820), and finished it in 1821. It goes back to the time of his grandfather, traces the progress of his own education, touches upon the causes and events of the American revolution, gives a particular account of the declaration of independence; presents many interesting sketches of the condition and celebrated characters of France, while he was minister in that country; and terminates with the acceptance of the office of Secretary of State. He has also left behind him for publication three volumes of *Anas*, comprising various conversations and transactions, in which he was concerned, while he was Secretary of State. Besides these, he has prepared for the press, 12 or 15 volumes of correspondence, labelled with the years in which they were written. In these manuscript volumes not bound, but stiched, he has carefully laid away copies of all his interesting letters, as taken by the *Polygraph*. It is unnecessary to state, that these letters are full of interest; they are addressed to various persons, and on various subjects; and when published, will more fully display that fidelity of style and grandeur of principles, for which their author was eminently distinguished. Some of these letters were prior to the revolution; and the last of the series is his celebrated reply to Mr. Weightman, written ten days before his death. This is the last, the very last in the volume, for 1826. Some of these letters are very long; they discuss a variety of the most interesting topics; among the rest we have had an elaborate letter of his to Colonel Monroe, immediately after the capture of Washington, spoken of in the *Richmond Enquirer*.

He has also left many other MSS amongst his papers; with these some compositions labelled "Inventories."

All his papers are put up with a neatness and regularity, which moderately distinguish Mr. Jefferson. It is remarkable that he had put away, as among his most select, papers, his own will, a copy of his first draught and alterations of the Declaration of Independence, and some affectionate memorials of family feeling. These three were arranged together in the same *portfolio*.

As soon as the proper arrangements can be made for this memoir, these anas, and most of this correspondence, will be sold before his country. Few men's papers can be so rich in valuable materials as those of Mr. Jefferson. His style and his sentiments continually attract the eye; and these three were arranged together in the same *portfolio*.

The public will wait impatiently for the publication, and the most distant posterity will profit by his labours. The beauty of liberty, the real principles of the constitution, will be found developed in the most impressive forms.

There has been no opportunity yet of recording Mr. Jefferson's will. It was written in March last; condensed, expressive, simple and elegant. He has left all his books to the University, of which it has not already copies.

A RIDDLE.

I am a word of five letters; and am found in a woman's eye—in the basilisk's eye—in a bottle, wide, and in a quid of tobacco. Omit my first letter and the remaining four express the effect produced by the above mentioned subjects on mind and matter. Omit my first and second letters, and I become no incisive appendage to a man's body.—Omit my first and fourth letters, and a true Turk will not touch me.—Transpose my whole and I am vociferated by a militia captain on parade; then omit my first letter, and I am a fit one of the attributes Milton bestowed on the devil. Who can solve it?

To Lovers of good beer.—Put 2 quarts water in a keg with 10 gallons cool water. Boil 2 oz. ale-sparge, 2 oz. hops, and half pint of corn meal, in two or three quarts of water about an hour—strain it into the keg while hot—add a pint of yeast—shake it well together—stop the keg nearly air tight, and let it stand about 24 hours, when it will be fit for use. The whole expence of this quantity will not exceed three shillings.

There are 2500 medical practitioners in London, and only 800 in Paris.

[COMMERCIAL.]

COTTON FARM.

Departed this eve on Friday evening last, Mrs. ESTY GREENE LEECHARD, cousin of Mr. Horace P. Blaneau of Woodford county; a young woman of the most amiable disposition, the most extensive knowledge, and the most modest manners and the most sincere and solid piety; in her was united all that endear and exalt the female character.

Her friends have the happiness to look back on her pure and blameless life, without a single speck—and to look forward with that undiminished hope and hope, inspired by christian revelation, that the virtues which in this life she practised, will meet their full reward in that Heaven to which she so purely and devoutly aspired.

Sleaved, so died, beloved in death, in life. The dutious daughter and the lamented wife. She sleeps in peace, with christians rites adorned. For ever honored and forever mourned.

DILD

At his residence in Scott county, on Sunday morning last, Col. JAMES JOHNSON. The disease which has deprived our country one of its best and most efficient men, was a fit of fever. He had been sick several weeks, and often despaired of his family, when favorable symptoms would again whisper sweet hope to their hearts; and thus were they agitated between hope and despair for more than a week. Col. Johnson's public services are recorded in the history of his country, and his private worth is inscribed on the hearts of a numerous circle of relatives and friends. Misplaced confidence led him astray in pecuniary affairs and involved him in losses which ruined his fortune, and it was one of his greatest afflictions that he owed nothing when he could not pay.

He died a Christian, and his last conversations, expressed the fullest confidence in a happy immortality. He was widely known to his fate, and although he had been speechless several days, just before his death, he was heard to call on the Saviour by name, as if he saw him. His surviving widow and children, in the midst of their sorrows, have the consolation to believe that he has made a happy exchange, and that he has more cause to mourn for their sufferings than they for his.

At the time of his death, Col. Johnson was a member of the House of Representatives in Congress, where his loss will be sensibly felt.—*Argus.*

In this place, Mrs. Weight, cousin of Mr. Geo. Weight.

In Tennessee, Gen. James Winchester.

On Thursday the 10th inst. Miss Mary, daughter of Capt. Neubald Crockett of Fayette county.

MARRIED.

On the 17th July, at St. Augustine, MATTHEW JENKINS, Esq. to Miss ELIZABETH HUGHES, late of Lexington, Ky.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, June 8th, 1826.

Notice.—It is hereby given that on Saturday the 12th day of August next, by virtue of two mortgages executed by William Bowman to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, dated 27th of April & 28th of July 1821, which are on record in the Clerk's Office of the Fayette County Court, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of said Bank, all the right and title of said Bowman to the mortgaged property, to wit: a lot of ground on Hill street in

LEXINGTON.

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 18, 1826.

An election of the whole of the members to the popular branch of our Legislature, and of eleven to the Senate, has lately taken place; and as the public opinion on the question respecting the court of Appeals is so nearly balanced, we do not think, that to effect an amicable adjustment of that question, it is material on which side the majority may ultimately be found.

The necessity of taking the earliest opportunity of making an effort to bring to a close this unhappy contest, which has for nearly two years paralyzed one of the branches of our government, will, we think, be admitted by the serious and reflecting men of both parties; we therefore entertain a confident hope, that the next legislature will come together, with feelings towards each other, more of a conciliatory than vindictive character.

The time of meeting of the court of Appeals is by law fixed for the first Monday in October, when, if no measure is previously adopted to prevent it, the same farce of the setting of two courts of appeals, neither of whom are admitted by a great proportion of the people of the State to be legitimate, will be repeated.

To prevent a recurrence of those acts,

whose tendency has been to widen the breach between the contending parties in the state, is the object of these remarks, and the measures we would suggest as in our opinion most likely to effect that end, is a call of the Legislature, to meet on or before the first day of October next, the day on which the court of appeals are to meet.

We hazard nothing in saying, that a spirit of reconciliation is daily manifesting itself among the members of both the contending parties, and which we admit encouraged us to make the above proposition; and we have no doubt that if the spirit is duly cherished the result will be favourable.

THE ELECTION.

To satisfy the constant enquiries of our customers, "what is the result of the election?" we publish the following statement, the best we have been able to obtain. Before our next we expect to be in possession of a compleat return from all the counties.

	OLD COURT.
Allen county,	1 Adair county*
Butler,	1 Boone†
Bath,	1 Bourbon
Barren,	2 Bracken
Cumberland*	1 Bullitt†
Campbell	1 Breckinridge
Caldwell	1 Casey
Calloway, Hickman & Graves*	1 Christian
Davis*	1 Clark
Fleming	1 Clay and Perry
Floyd	2 Estill†
Franklin	1 Fayette
Green	2 Gallatin
Grant	2 Garrard
Greene & Lawrence	1 Grayson
Harrison	1 Harlan and Knox
Hart	1 Hardin and Meade
Henry	1 Lewis
Henderson*	2 Lincoln
Hopkins	1 Logan
Jefferson and Oldham	3 Madison
Jessamine	1 Muhlenburgh
Livingston*	1 Nelson
Morgan and Pike	1 Pulaski
Monroe	1 Rockcastle
Mercer	3 Shelby
Montgomery	2 Simpson
Nelson	1 Todd
Nicholas	2 Trigg
Ohio	1 Woodford
Owen	1 Washington
Pendleton	1 Whitley
Pulaski	1 Wayne
Scott	2 Warren and Edmon- ton
Washington	2
Union*	1
	Total 50

NOTE.—In the counties marked thus (†) the election is contested—those marked thus (*) have not been heard from since the close of the polls.

The changes in the Senate in favor of the Old Court, are four, viz: in Greenup &c, one, in Pendleton &c, one, in Logan &c, one, and in Muhlenburg &c, one—making eight out of eleven which were elected this year.

ELECTION RETURNS.

CONTINUED.

For the New Court.		For the Old Court.	
HARRISON COUNTY.			
Barret (Senate)	602	Miller, (Senate)	493
Griffith, (Rep.)	693	Furnish, (Rep.)	496
Patterson	438	Moore	433
MADISON COUNTY.			
DeJarnett, (Senate)	679	Woods, (Senate)	907
Win, Kerly, (Rep.)	433	Robt. Harris, (Rep.)	1069
		Daniel Brock,	1039
		Squire Farmer,	957
FRANKLIN COUNTY.			
Lewis Sanders,	943	John J. Crittenden,	716
David White,	662	James Peony,	662
JEFFERSON AND ORANGE.			
Hughes, (Senate)	1784	Taylor,	1345
Joyce, Rep.	1708	Tomason,	1318
Harrison,	1757	Bullitt,	1323
Dorsey,	1771	Brown,	1314
WOODFORD COUNTY.			
Steele,	591	Blackburn,	659
Sellers,	583	Dunlap,	693
GALLATIN COUNTY.			
Lewis Sanders	318	Butler,	532
MASON COUNTY.			
Stack,	723	Waddell,	923
Cowgill,	724	Nelson,	980
GREEN COUNTY.			
White,	822	Gaines,	556
Barbee,	780	Foot,	500

A communication from Gen. McCALLA in relation to the late premature closing of the polls, and denying the assertions which have been made, that he censured it, was received too late for this day's Gazette, but will appear in our next. We are authorised to say that he will not contest the election, and we believe that neither Mr Rogers nor Mr Payne will do it.

In giving the result of the election in this column for last, we make a transposition in the number of votes given to Payne and Rogers—it should have read for Payne 1108—for Rogers 1089.

Ohio—Gen ALLEN TIMBLE and Dr. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, are announced as candidates for the office of Governor of this state at the ensuing election.

FUNERAL HONOURS.

The honours paid to the memory of our deceased fellow citizens, Jefferson, Adams and Shultz in this place, on the 15th inst. agreeably to previous notice, appears to have afforded general satisfaction. The concourse of ladies and gentlemen was unusually great. The beautiful lawn before the dwelling of Mrs Hart, on Limestone street, was substituted for the Episcopal church, which furnished ample room for a stage and seats for the accommodation of a vast concourse of ladies and gentlemen, who had assembled on this interesting occasion, to pay the respect due to departed worthies.

A procession was formed at the Masonic Hall, and proceeded up Main street, while the bells tolled and minute guns were fired by the artillery of the town. The exercises of the day were opened by a prayer from the Rev. Mr Chapman, and followed by an oration from the Hon. W. T. BARRY, and the assembly dismissed by the Rev. Mr Ward.

We are happy to add, that good order marked the proceedings of this interesting occasion. The oration of Mr Barry will appear in this paper hereafter.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the brig Trent, arrived at New York, on Thursday evening from Paris, Paris papers to the 16th of June, have been received.

The Greek Committee at Paris, have received intelligence that the Greeks under the command of Nicetas, entered Tripolitza on the 13th of May. The efforts of Ibrahim to secure that place, were wholly unavailing, and he had returned to Patras after suffering considerable losses. Gen. Roche has addressed to the Greek Committee at Paris, the following documents:

Resolutions of the English National Assembly at Epidaurus.

"His Ex. the British Ambassador at Constantinople, is requested to treat for peace between the Ottoman Porte and the Greeks, on the following conditions, viz:

1. No Turk shall be permitted to inhabit the Greek Territory, nor to hold any property in Greece.

2. All the fortresses in the possession of the Turks shall be given up to the Greeks.

3. The sultan shall have no influence on the internal organization of the country, nor on the Clergy.

4. The Greeks to have a sufficient force for the safety of the interior, and a marine for the protection of its commerce.

5. That they shall be governed by the same regulations and enjoy the same rights in the Peloponnesus, the continent of Greece, the Islands of Eubœa Candia and the Archipelago, and in all the provinces that have taken up arms, and that have been incorporated in the Greek Government.

6. That the articles mentioned in the present act, cannot be changed by the Ambassador, nor by the Commission named by the National Assembly to correspond with the Ambassador.

7. The Greeks shall preserve their own flag.

8. They shall have the right to coin money.

9. The amount of the tribute shall be fixed, and the mode of payment he annual or be in full.

10. That the truce shall be granted. And in case of the refusal of the Porte to accede to these proposals, the commission may address themselves to any or all the powers of Europe to ask aid and protection, and may act as they shall judge most proper for the interests of Greece.

Prince Ypsilanti, under date of April 24th, protested against the above act of the government. In taking the resolution to ask the exclusive intervention of the English Ambassador to arrange the affairs of Greece.

FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.

GREECE.

Salona, May 17.—The chiefs of the garrison of Missolonghi to the government, greeting.

The city, the defence of which you confided to us, is in the hands of the enemy, but transformed into a vast heap of ruins, which cover many hundreds of our brave compatriots, reposing amid thousands of our fallen enemies. We blame no one. Every Greek has done his duty—and we see from the summit of our ramparts the unavailing efforts of our fleet to come to our relief. But the God of the christians decided otherwise. A prey during three days to the torments of a calamity the most terrible—to famine—we took the resolution to abandon the town rather than fall into the hands of our enemies. Our wives prayed to accompany us: alas! how could we refuse to those dear halves of ourselves the hope of safety? We granted their demand. The last defence of the place was confided to the generous patriotism of the aged and wounded who had not sufficient strength to accompany us in the sortie.

On the 22d, at 6 o'clock at night, we opened the gates of the sacred city. Contrary to our hopes and expectations, we found the barbarians ready to receive us. Our surprise was extreme; and we are ignorant to this moment of the manner in which the enemy could have been informed of our project, But this we can assure you, that no one of the brave and devoted garrison sullied his glory by treason. Many died like heroes—the rest still breathe; but they breathe only for vengeance. The appearance of the barbarians did not throw us off our guard—and their bayonets proved powerless against our swords. Their columns, regularly formed, were pierced after a horrible carnage, and we gained the mountains. The greater number of our wives and children fell in this struggle; but the barbarians gained nothing but their dead bodies, for not a Greek was taken alive.

Arrived among the neighbouring mountains, we took several hours of repose, and then directed our steps at the break of day towards Salona, where we arrived at the end of four days, in number 1800. Many others of our brothers were saved and dispersed among the mountains, and made haste to join us. Governors of Greece! you to whom the nation confides the noble task of erecting her destiny, lose not your courage! If you confide in us, we are proud that we still live to avenge the violated rights of the immortal Maros, and that English chief, who consecrated to us his song, his love, and his life. The memory of Missolonghi is ever with us! The blood which runs in our veins is still the same! Children of Greece and of misfortune, we are still the same men who defended your liberties, and your rights on the rugged hills of Suli, and on the tottering walls of Missolonghi! We will your orders, and we are ready to execute them at the price of the last drop of our blood.

The commandants of the garrison of Missolonghi, Signed, NORTUS BUTZVANOS, KITROS TZAVELLAS.

Greece.—Napoli and Athens are both menaced by the Turks and Egyptians.—There is reason to hope a portion of the garrison of Missolonghi escaped. This hope is founded upon the solicitude of Ibrahim to prevent any communication with the coast Iorsham bad according to the Journe des Debats, given orders to kill all his prisoners, and even unarmed peasants, in order to complete the number of six thousand heads and pairs of ears that the sultan had ordered him to send to Constantinople. It appears he could not make up his number at Missolonghi.

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REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA.

General PAEZ.—It was supposed, that the friend ship which Bolivar entertained for this misguided man, would protect him from the fate his extraordinary conduct at Venezuela incurred, but a correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette writes from Cartagena under date July 5th, to this effect: "The general opinion is, that general Paez will be condemned to death, and as President Bolivar is expected in two or three weeks, I make no doubt tranquility in Venezuela will be restored. We are all quiet in this department."

The Editor of the Bugota Constitutional speaks in the most decided terms of the proclamation of Paez to the inhabitants of Venezuela. "However heinous, we may have been to believe that he could thus have lent himself as a tool in the hands of a party, we insist in the face of evidence like this abandon our scruples, and resign ourselves to the melancholy conviction of the truth of his guilt." The article which throughout reproaches his proceedings and designs in the strongest language, concludes thus: "The total helplessness of his undertaking must have been evident to him long since, and when he reflects on the irreparable injury he has done his country, on the check which he has given to the cause of civil liberty throughout the world, he must curse the hour when he exchanged the glorious character of liberator of his country for that of traitor, when he tarnished with the crime of injury, the splendid reputation he had acquired in freeing his country from her oppressors."

The Baltimore Gazette contains a proclamation issued by General Bermudez, commander-in-chief of the department of Oriente, and dated Barcelona May 16. He very properly condemns the conduct of Paez, and the municipalities of Valencia and Caracas; and proceeds thus:

"These acts reveal that Venezuela has separated from the constitution and the law, by acknowledging the authority of a military chief, and setting at defiance her civil magistrate.

A total overthrow of all the established authorities and public functions is the result of this extraordinary and irregular conduct, and the disorder seems to have been introduced and to be maintained by military force. The whole event wears the appearance of an attempt to violate the laws and destroy the constitution by force and arms. In this posture, and until I am convinced that Venezuela has returned to right order and subjection to the laws, it is my duty to prepare to defend, if necessary, the sacred code of our rights, and arrest every attempt to disturb the peace which Orinoco is now enjoying.

Your duty is to aid me in displaying your tried fidelity, and your firm adherence to liberty, and to that independence upon which liberty can be founded. The whole republic will sustain your effort and protect your patriotism.

Twelve thousand valiant soldiers are marching upon Venezuela, by command of the liberator president. They are returning from Peru, and part of them have arrived at Panama. He has just completed the glorious work of Peruvian liberty and order; and fortune, which led him thither, will now bring him to the support of his virtuous fellow citizens and the laws of his own country."

Towards the conclusion of the proclamation, he intrusts the citizens of his department, to confide in his zeal for safety, and expresses an opinion, that the restoration of Paez to his command was not the sole object of the communion.

"It is known that the projects of the municipalities of Valencia and Caracas will be destroyed in their birth; so difficult an enterprise, an attempt so absurd, could not mislead the judgment of any Colombian who had not been compromised by his approbation to those acts which have done real injury to his understanding and principles. Some day, perhaps, may discover the real intentions which have animated this gallant general, who has conferred so many glories on the republic and whose sword has been consecrated by his defence of the constitution and the laws."

By the arrival of the brig Angonora at Providence a letter dated Caracas, June 27, has been received to this effect:

"By an arrival from Maracaibo to-day, we learn that government has placed itself under the jurisdiction of general Paez, and agreed on the formation of a federal government."

From Colombia.—The following proclamation by Gen. Paez, was received at Providence, by the brig Angonora, which has arrived there in 16 days from Curacao.

REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA.

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POET'S CORNER.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

ON THE DEATH OF JEFFERSON.
And art thou gone, immortal sage!
Our hearts with anguish own thy tree;
This truth impress'd on history's page,
Will fill all eyes with sorrow's dew.

Calm wast thou, as the glassy lake,
When warring winds abate their strife;
Thy country thou cou'st ne'er forsake,
Thy service ended but with life.

The sun, 'mongst planets great, is deem'd,
Dispensing light on all around;
So by men has been esteem'd,
So Monticello's sage was found.

As tall and stately forest trees,
Mast fill by time's subduing hand;
So did the moulder on him seize,
So fell the patriarch of our land.

Mourn all ye hills, ye mountains mourn;
The statesman, sage, and patriot gone;

Ye vales the mournful sound return,

Weep all, ob! weep for Jefferson.

Well hast thou brav'd the storms of life,
Adversity's dark clouds hung o'er thee;

But thou hast left a world of strife,

To soar above to peace and glory.

OSCAR. — JULY 26.—36.

From Pouson's American Daily Advertiser.

THE LAST OF THE SIGNERS

To the Declaration of American Independence.

The few—the tried—O, where are they,

Once eager at their country's call—

That mightiest grew in danger's day,

That suffered, strove and perill'd all!

Ah, see! from their mysterious clime,

The sainted shades; they come! they come!

They're silent as the womb of time,

Yet at that silex men are dumb.

They speak in every lofty deed,

Camev'd, achiev'd, for freedom's sake;

When rousing at a people's need,

The servile chain they dar'd to break.

Behold them now—behold them here,

They live in every generous breast;

In plenty's smile, and in the tear

That gems the mem'ry of the blest.

But who is he—alone—the last!

Go, ye and mark the veteran weft;

Aye, gaze upon the mighty past,

Add to the heart, its tidings tell.

'Tis great to view!—a link he sees

Connecting you dun world with ours;

And sooth as the ray that gleams

A autumn's latest, fairest flowers.

Relic sublime—he lingers yet—

But soon to join that brother-band;

Aye soon—to soon, the sun is set

Of thy last saviour, native land!

The last—already o'er his head

The light of nuborn days hath shone;

Between the living and the dead,

Wrapt in his years he stands alone.

T.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OLD PROVERBS ON IDLENESS.

Idleness is a servile, weak, and degenerate habit; that of the mind being worse than that of the body.

Wit, without employment, is a disease, the rust and cancer of the soul, a plague, a hell itself, for as in a standing pool, worms and unclean creeping things multiply, so do vicious thoughts in an idle person.

An idle body, knowing not how to employ itself, contracts innumerable diseases.

As the idle dog will grow mangy, so an idle man will not escape gross innumours of body, eruptions, wind, with heavy dull, polegmatic indisposition and discontent.

Idleness is an inlet to drunkenness, gaming and debauchery.

An idle man's head, is a workshop for the devil, and in fact, tempts the devil to tempt him.

"Pray of what did your brother die?" said the Marquis Spinola, one day to Mr. Horace Verve.

"He died Sir," said he "of having nothing to do."

"Alas! said Spinola, that is enough to kill any General of us all."

"Love labour," cried a Philosopher; "if you do not want it for food you may for physic."

The idle man is more perplexed what to do than the industrious in doing what he ought. Action keeps the soul in constant health; but idleness corrupts the mind.

Good reply to a Duetist.—The Emperor Augustus gave an admirable example how a person who reads a challenge ought to be treated. When Mark Antony, after the battle of Actium, sent him a challenge, his answer to the messenger that brought it was, "Tell Mark Antony, if he be weary of life; there are other ways to despatch it; I shall therefore not take the trouble to be his executioner.

Cure for a terrible disorder of the mouth, commonly called slender.—Take of good nature one ounce—an of her commonly called by the Indians "mind your own business" one ounce; mix this with a little "charity of fatigues," and two or three sprigs of "keep your tongue between your teeth," simmer them together in a vessel called circumspection for a short time, and it will be fit furse.

Application.—The symptoms are a violent itching in the tongue and root of the mouth which invariably takes place when you are with a kind of animals called gossip. When you feel a turn of it coming on, take a tea-spoon full of the above, hold it in your mouth, which you will keep closely shut until you get home, and you will find a complete cure.

Should you apprehend a relapse, keep a phial full about you, and on feeling the slightest symptoms repeat the dose.

The bare mill-stone has lately been discovered in Missouri, on the Osage river, inextinguishable in quantity, and equal in quality to the best French white flint flour. It can be obtained of almost any size, presenting a surface of from two inches to five feet in diameter. The head waters of the Merriam river (Missouri) have been purchased by a Mr. Massie, who intends, immediately to erect iron-works.

Gahagan Occurrence.—On Tuesday last, as a coast boat was entering one of the locks a short distance west of Schenectady, a young married woman, Mrs. Wilson, of the state of Mississippi, was torn up, by the striking of the bow of the boat, into the lock, and was drowned. She, together with her husband, was a passenger on board the boat, and at the time was sitting in a chair, near the bow, and was engaged in reading.—Immediate steps were taken to recover the body; but it was not effected until the water was drawn from the lock; and then too late to restore it to life.—Mr. W. is a respectable citizen of Mississippi, and was travelling to Connecticut on a visit. The sympathy of the passengers was much excited in behalf of the unhappy husband; and every exertion made to aid in the recovery and restoration of the body

Albury Argus.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, July 25th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a mortgage executed by William Hall on the 7th day of Sept. 1821, and recorded in the Clerk's Office of the Scott County Court, to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, will be sold on the 28th day of SEPTEMBER next, on the premises to the highest bidder, for cash or notes of said Bank, all the right and title of said Hall to a sum of the mortgaged property, to wit: a Tract of LAND lying in Scott county on the waters of North Elk River, containing one hundred Acres, as may be sufficient to satisfy and pay said Bank the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, with interest from the 24th day of February, 1824, together with costs, and subject however to be redeemed within two years, upon the amount being paid into bank with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent, per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption. By order of the Board, JOHN H. MORTON, Cashr.

July 26.—36.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, July 24th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of two mortgages executed by William Hall to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, dated 24th of April and 26th of October 1818, both on record in the Clerk's Office of the Scott County Court, will be sold on the 28th day of SEPTEMBER next, on the premises to the highest bidder, for cash or notes of said Bank, all the right and title of said story to the mortgaged property, to wit, in Lot No. 23 in Georgetown, more particularly described in said mortgagor, to satisfy and pay said Bank the sum of five hundred and fifty dollars, with interest from the 24th day of Oct. 1825, together with costs—subject however to be redeemed within two years, upon the amount being paid into bank with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent, per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption. By order of the Board, JOHN H. MORTON, Cashr.

July 27.—30.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, July 24th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of three mortgages, dated 24th of April 1821, 27th of July 1821, and 17th of Nov. 1821, (all recorded in the Clerk's Office of Scott County Court) exec'd by Walker Sanders to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, on the 18th day of SEPTEMBER next, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder, for cash or notes of said Bank, all the right and title of said story to the mortgaged property, to wit, in the N. W. corner of the tract, on which the said Sanders resides, more particularly described in said mortgages, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy and pay said Bank 250 dollars with interest from the 21st day of Oct. 1825, 250 dollars with interest from the 21st day of Nov. 1825, and 150 dollars with interest from the 21st of January 1826, together with costs—subject however to be redeemed within two years, upon the amount sold for being deposited in bank with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent, per annum from the day of sale to the time of redemption. By order of the Board, JOHN H. MORTON, Cashr.

July 27—30.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, June 7th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of two Mortgages (dated 4th of May and 3d of Aug. 1821 which are on record in the Clerk's Office of the Fayette County Court) exec'd by Wm. Palmer to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, will be sold on the 10th day of Aug. next on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of said Bank, all the right and title of said Palmer to the mortgaged property, (to wit,) In-lot No. 24 in the Town of Lexington, with the appurtenances thereto, being the same wherein the said Palmer late resided, to pay to said President and Directors \$200 with interest from the 22d January 1825 and \$290 with interest from the 22d April 1825, together with costs, &c. Subject however to be redeemed within two years, by the said Palmer upon his paying into bank the sum sold for, with an interest at the rate of 10 per cent, per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board, JOHN H. MORTON, Cashr.

The Sale of the above property is postponed until the 3d of SEPTEMBER next.

August 9 1826—37ds

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, June 7th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of three mortgages executed by Levy Young to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, dated 9th of June, 4th and 24th of Aug. 1822, all on record in the Clerk's Office of the Fayette County Court will be sold on the 10th day of Aug. next on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of said Bank all the right and title of said Young to the mortgaged property to wit, the HOUSE and L.O.D. now occupied by said Young, on Main street in Lexington, and ONE O. FILER Lot 1 in Lexington known by the latter C. building on High and Lower streets, to satisfy and pay to said Bank the following sums, to wit: \$250 with interest from the 5th of June 1824; \$25 with interest from the 23d of July 1824, and \$149 with interest from the 29th of J. 1825, together with costs &c.—subject however to be redeemed within two years by the said Young, upon his paying into bank the sum sold for, with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent, per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board, JOHN H. MORTON, Cashr.

The Sale of the above Property is postponed until the 30th of SEPTEMBER next.

Aug 10—32ds

Brushes, Soap, and Gums,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at my shop on Main Cross street Lexington, where CASH will be given for Soap Grease.

SAM: CUDLIDGE.

20—tf.



JOHN M. HEWETT,
TRUSS MAKER;

(SHORT ST. NEAR THE WASHINGTON HOTEL.)

I now manufacturing and keeps constantly on hand TRUSSES for all kinds of ruptures, viz: The common Steel, with & without the racket wheel, The newly invented and much approved double-headed Steel, The Morocco Nonelastic Band with spring pad, and Trusses for children of all ages. Gentlemen's best Morocco, Buckskin, Calfskin, and Russia Drilling Riding Girdles, with and without springs, and with private pockets, Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Misses Back Stays, to relieve pains in the breast, Double and Single Morocco Suspenders with rollers Female Bandages, &c. &c. all of which will be sold by wholesale or retail.

The Tailoring Business,

In its various branches, continued as usual.

Lexington, May 5, 1825.—18—tf

The Fountain of Health.

I ST received and will constantly keep a supply of BIUE JACK WATER by the barrel, keg or gallon. The fountain will be kept cool for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen who will visit the shop No. 3, Lexington Ky.

JAMES GRAVES.

Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.

23—tf.

Office of Commissary General of Subsistence.

WASHINGTON, JULY 1, 1826

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the first day of October next, for the delivery of provisions for the use of the troops of the United States, to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows:

At New Orleans

240 barrels of Pork

500 barrels of fresh fine Flour

3200 gallons good proof Whiskey

200 bushels good sound Beans

320 pounds good hard Soap

1000 pounds good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks

50 bushels good clean Salt

900 gallons good cider Vinegar

One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.

One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827.

One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827.

And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Pensacola.

600 barrels of Pork

125 do Fresh fine Flour

800 gallons good proof Whiskey

55 bushels of good sound Beans

1760 pounds good hard Soap

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